

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From Japanese Patent Office

(INTERNATIONAL SEARCH AUTHORITY)

To: HAYASE, Kenichi HAYASE & CO. 13F, NISSAY SHIN-OSAKA Bldg., 3-4-30, Miyahara, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 532-0003 JAPAN	PCT WRITTEN OPINION OF THE ISA (PCT Rule 43bis) Date of Mailing 7 June 2005
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Applicant's or agent's file reference P37087-P0	See item 2 below for the subsequent procedure	
International application No. PCT/JP2005/002803	International filing date 22 February 2005	Priority date 27 February 2004
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC Int. Cl ⁷ G02B27/18		
Applicant Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.		

1. This opinion contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the opinion
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of report with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Rule 43.2.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

OMISSION(2 and 3)

Date of completion of this opinion

17 May 2005

Name and mailing address of the ISA/JP Japanese Patent Office	Authorized officer Telephone No.
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WRITTEN OPINION OF THE ISA

International application No.
PCT/JP2005/002803

I . Basis of the opinion

1. This opinion has been drawn on the basis of the language of international application, unless otherwise indicated below.

OMISSION(2, 3, and 4)

TRANSLATION of related part of Form PCT/ISA/237

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International application No.
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V Reasoned statement under Rule 43,2.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. STATEMENT

Novelty (N)

Claims 1-12 YES

Claims NONE NO

Inventive Step(IS)

Claims NONE YES

Claims 1-12 NO

Industrial Applicability (IA)

Claims 1-12 YES

Claims NONE NO

2. CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Document 1: JP 8-220455 A (NTT), 1996.08.30, Figs.2,3 (no family)

Document 2: JP 2002-341280 A (Canon Inc.), 2002.11.27, [0003], [0006] (no family)

Document 3: JP 2003-29201 A (Canon Inc.), 2003.01.29, [0011] - [0014], [0019] & US 2003/10888 A1

Document 4: JP 2003-101909 A (Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.), 2003.04.04, Fig.4 (no family)

Document 5: JP 10-206969 A (Ricoh Co., Ltd.), 1998.08.07, Figs.1,5, [0035] (no family)

Document 6: JP 2003-29343 A (Olympus Corporation), 2003.01.29, Fig.2, [0031] - [0032] & US 2004/145540 A1

Document 7: JP 2003-307699 A (Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.), 2003.10.31, Fig.1, [0019], [0028] & EP 1345455 A2 & US 2003/174255 A1 & KR 2003-73607 A

The invention relating to Claims 1-5 has no inventive step over the documents 1 and 2 cited in the International Search Report. A laser display disclosed in the document 1 is illustrated such that light from a laser projection part is limited to an area on a screen (refer to figure 2 of the document 1). Further, as described in the document 2, it is a technical common sense that a laser beam from a laser display is dangerous when it directly enters human eyes. Considering this technical common sense, it is easily conceived by those skilled in the art to limit the light from the laser projection part to the area on the screen.

The invention relating to Claim 6 has no inventive step over the documents 1-3 that is cited in the International Search Report. The document 3 discloses that laser lights having wavelengths of 450nm, 630nm, and 520nm are used in a laser display. It is easily conceived by those skilled in the art to apply the matter described in the document 3 to the invention described in the document 1.

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of V

The invention relating to Claim 7 has no inventive step over the documents 1, 2, and 4 that are cited in the International Search Report. The document 4 discloses a projection device having a foldable screen. It is easily conceived by those skilled in the art to fold the screen described in the document 1.

The invention relating to Claim 8 has no inventive step over the documents 1, 2, 4, and 5 that are cited in the International Search Report. The document 5 discloses a projection device in which an arm for supporting a light projection part is expandable, and an image is adjustable to an arbitrary size. It is easily conceived by those skilled in the art to make the projection part described in the document 1 expandable.

The invention relating to Claim 9 has no inventive step over the documents 1, 2, and 6 that are cited in the International Search Report. The document 6 discloses a projection device in which light that is diffracted and dispersed by a screen has directivity. It is easily conceived by those skilled in the art to make the screen described in the document 1 have directivity.

The invention relating to Claim 10 has no inventive step over the documents 1-3 that are cited in the International Search Report. The document 3 describes that projection of light is controlled by detecting reflected light from a screen. It is easily conceived by those skilled in the art to control projection of light by detecting reflected light from the screen in the laser display described in the document 1.

The invention relating to Claims 11 and 12 has no inventive step over the documents 1, 2, and 7 that are cited in the International Search Report. The document 7 describes that light from a laser source is transmitted by an optical fiber, and that the degree of freedom in layout is increased by using the optical fiber. It is easily conceived by those skilled in the art to adopt the matter described in the document 7 in the laser display described in the cited document 1.